THE N°. 146.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 10, 1748.

Mr. GREEN,

AGREEABLE to what I promiſed in my laſt, my preſent Deſign is to be a little more full and explicit, in conſidering that very extraordinary Order of Court, which, by means of your Gazette, was expoſed to the Public; and indeed, never did any Thing happen in the Province, of more public Concern; for tho' the Diſpute, perhaps, may have taken Riſe originally, from the interfering Intereſts of particular Perſons, yet if the Steps taken by one of the Parties, be ſuch, as ſuppoſing them to be legal and valid, ſtrike at the Foundation of all Liberty, it is no longer the Cauſe of private Perſons in a particular County, but becomes the Cauſe of every Man in the Province, who is not inclined to give up thoſe Rights and Privileges, which ſecure to him his Property, from an unlimited Power contended for in County Courts, to Tax what they pleaſe. I call it *an unlimited Power*, becauſe the Interpretation given to that Clauſe of the Act of Aſſembly from which they claim their Power, is without Limitation, and gives them the ſame Power to levy Five Hundred Thouſand or Fifty Millions, as One Hundred Thouſand. This Conſequence is not deny'd by the Favourers of the Tax, and they inſiſt upon it, that ſuch a Power is really lodged in every County Court by that Act. Now, that every Man may judge for himſelf in this Matter, the Act is to be found in the 32d Page of the Body of Laws, entituled, *An Act impowering the Commiſſioners of the County Courts*, &c. The firſt Clauſe of that Act, is the Cauſe referr'd to; but before I enter upon what I apprehend to be a fair Explication of the true Meaning of that Act, it may not be improper to make a few general Reflections.

I thought it had been a Thing notoriouſly known by *every* Man, who thought himſelf qualified to act in a public Capacity, that it was one of the moſt diſtinguiſhing Marks of *Britiſh* Liberty, nay the very Soul and Eſſence of it, for the People, or (which is the ſame Thing) the Repreſentatives of the People, to be poſſeſs'd of the Power of keeping their Purſe in their own Hands, to be the ſole Judges how much is neceſſary to be raiſed upon them, and to direct the Diſpoſal of it. Of this the Houſe of Commons have always been ſo well apprix'd, that whenever any Bill relating to raiſing of Money, has been offer'd them by the Houſe of Peers, they have never failed to reſent it with Indignation, as an Encroachment upon their inherent Rights. If this then be a fundamental Part of the Conſtitution, as I think won't be deny'd, a Queſtion will ariſe, Whether a Parliament or in *America*, an Aſſembly, for I preſume none will pretend to make any material Diſtinction) has a Power, *i. e.* a Right to enact any Thing contrary to a fundamental Part of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution? For my own Part, I would not take upon me to anſwer this great Queſtion, if it had not been often reſolved in the Negative by ſome of the greateſt Stateſmen *England* ever knew. They ſay it is a vulgar Miſtake, to imagine that a Parliament is Omnipotent, or may do any Thing, for that they can't alter the Conſtitution. There are certain Powers, Rights, and Privileges inveſted in every Branch of the Legiſlature, by the Conſtitution; no Part of which can be given up by any of them, without breaking thro' that Conſtitution, which is the Baſis of the whole. To inſtance in the Caſe in Hand: As all Money to be raiſed for the Uſe of the Public, muſt come from the People, the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors thought it but reaſonable, that the Power of judging the Sum neceſſary, and directing the Application of it, ſhould be lodged in the People; and after many brave and bloody Struggles, in Oppoſition to arbitrary Impoſitions, they have handed down that ineſtimable Privilege to us. But ſeeing the People cannot act collectively in a legiſlative Capacity, they are obliged to chooſe Men to repreſent them, and act for their Intereſt, in exerciſing the People's Share in the legiſlative Power. Is it in the Power then of theſe Repreſentatives to give up this antient Privilege of the People? By no Means; for this evident Reaſon, becauſe in that Caſe they would not act for the Intereſt of their Conſtituents, but expreſsly againſt it; which it is abſurd to ſuppoſe their Conſtituents gave them any Power to do: They ſit as Repreſentatives of the People, not to deſtroy their juſt Rights, but to preſerve them. Hence we ſee, that in ſuch a Caſe, the original Compact (which is the very Nature of free Governments muſt be ſuppoſed) would be broken, the People loos'd from all Tyes of Obedience (ſo much Power being granted, and ſo much Obedience due, only on Condition of ſo many Privileges enjoy'd); and as a very great Author expreſſes it, the Government diſſolved of Courſe. Now, according to this ſhort View of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, in Defence of which, the greateſt Authorities in *England* ſtand ready to be produc'd, if demanded, the Aſſembly *could not*, agreeable to the inherent Rights of *Britiſh* Subjects (and it can never be ſuppoſ'd they would act in Oppoſition to theſe) inveſt a County Court with an unlimited Power of Taxing the People at Pleaſure, on every frivolous Pretence that they may think proper to call a *public Charge*; becauſe this would be infringing an eſſential Part of the Conſtitution, taking from the People the greateſt Security they have for their Properties, and conveying that important Power of Taxing, into another Channel, where the People have neither Power or Influence.

Let us ſuppoſe, without granting (for perhaps we may deny ſome of the Particulars before this Subject is concluded) let us ſuppoſe, I ſay, that the Majority of the Freeholders of *Prince George's* County deſired that the Court Houſe ſhould continue at *Marlborough*, that there was an abſolute Neceſſity for raiſing One Hundred Thouſand Weight of Tobacco at this Time, to repair it, that from the known *Wiſdom and Learning, Impartiality*, and ſtrict Honeſty, of the preſent ruling Magiſtrates, nothing was to be feared from the Exerciſe of ſuch a Power, while in their Hands; and certainly nothing is to be apprehended from the worthy Gentleman that at preſent deſervedly holds the Reins of Government in this Province: Yet, in Times to come, an avaritious Governor, deſigning to enrich himſelf out of the Spoils of the People, may fill every Bench in the Province with a Set of Tools for his Purpoſe; ſome Pretence or other, under the Title of a *Public Charge*, will never be wanting to levy large Sums; theſe Magiſtrates too are to appoint Commiſſioners to lay it out, and if they render ſatisfactory Accompts of the whole of the Jobb, to the Governor and Council, they are accountable at no other Tribunal. Here then is a Door open'd that leads into an endleſs Labyrinth of Miſery: For I deſire to know where are the poor, groaning, oppreſs'd People, under theſe Circumſtances, to find Relief? The Act of Aſſembly, which it is alleged gives this unlimited Power of Taxing to a County Court, is one of theſe which are called perpetual Laws, and cannot be repeal'd without the Concurrence of all the Branches of the Legiſlature; the Lower Houſe might indeed remonſtrate and complain, but any one may eaſily judge what Redreſs would be given in ſuch a Caſe. I confeſs the Suppoſition made is a very improbable one, but it is ſufficient for the Purpoſe it was adduc'd, that it is a poſſible one; for the People may be happy under the moſt arbitrary Governments, when a good and wiſe Prince happens to ſit on the Throne; but true Liberty conſiſts in being ſecured from the wicked Impoſitions of a Tyrant and Oppreſſor.

If this Privilege then of the People to tax themſelves, be the greateſt Security they have for their Properties; if it be a fundamental Part of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, ought it not to be inviolably preſerv'd? And can any Man be called a Lawyer, though he makes the Law his Profeſſion, ſo far from underſtanding the Laws of his Country, as to be ſhamefully ignorant of the Eſſentials of its Liberty, having wriggled himſelf into the Favour of a weak Magiſtracy, ſhall take upon him to miſlead them in a Matter of the utmoſt Importance, by giving them a ſtrain'd Interpretation to a Law in direct Oppoſition to the Fundamentals of the Conſtitution? Such an Interpretation as ſets a whole

County

County in an Uproar, makes the People think their Liberties in Danger, and engages several Hundreds of the Freeholders (as will certainly be the Case) to join in a Petition to the Assembly for Redress. In a Word, such an Order of Court will be a lasting Monument of their Fame, and be an unanswerable Instance, how necessary a good Education, and Knowlege of Men, is to make a wise Man, at least a Man fit for Business.

But I have already exceeded the Bounds I had prescrib'd myself in this Letter, and therefore reserve the Application of the Act of Assembly with whatever else I have to say upon the Subject, to another Occasion. In the mean Time, I am, &c.

A FREEHOLDER.

TWO LETTERS sent from his Excellency Governor SHIRLEY, to the Honourable *Josiah Willard*, Esq; Secretary of the Province.

Castle-William, Nov. 19. 1747.

SIR,

AFTER suffering the Insults of an outragious Mob at Boston, on Tuesday Forenoon, by having my House beset, and one of the Under-Sheriffs, who was plac'd at my Door, drag'd away from thence, beat, plunder'd, and put in the Stocks; and greater Outrages committed at Night in a rebellious Manner upon myself and His Majesty's Council, by being surrounded in the Council Chamber by an arm'd Mob, and assaulted there with Brick bats, and by their forcibly entering the lower Floor of the Town-House, and afterwards by the same Mob's assembling at Night before my House in a tumultuous Manner, and threatning to burn a Barge, which they then thought belong'd to His Majesty, in my Court Yard, possessing themselves of the Gates of the Town, and threatning to seize all the Officers of His Majesty's Navy then in the Town, and detain 'em as Hostages, and subject them to the Violence of their lawless, arbitrary, Will, in Defiance, and to the Overthrow of His Majesty's Government: And finding myself without a proper Force for Suppressing this Insurrection, and maintaining the King's Authority in the Town; the Soldiers of the Militia there having neglected and refused to obey my Orders given them by their Officers, to appear in Arms, for quelling the Tumult, and to keep a Military Watch at Night; and there being Reason to apprehend that the Insurrection was secretly countenanced and encourag'd by some ill minded Inhabitants, and Persons of Influence in the Town; and that the same rebellious Rout would be repeated the Night following; I did not think it consistent with the Honour of His Majesty's Government, to remain any longer in the Midst of it, destitute of all proper Means for suppressing it, preserving the Peace, and protecting his Majesty's Subjects committed to my Care: But have retir'd to His Majesty's Castle William, 'til I can assemble a sufficient Force of the Province Militia from the neighbouring Regiments in the Country, to quell the rebellious Tumult and restore his Majesty's Government, and the public Tranquility in the Town of Boston; for which Purpose, I would have you forthwith issue out Orders to the Colonels of the several Regiments of the Towns of Cambridge, Roxbury, and Milton, and of the Regiment of Horse, to cause the Officers and Soldiers of their respective Regiments, to hold themselves in Readiness to march at an Hour's Warning, to such Place of Rendezvous as I shall further order, which, I hope, together with such Officers and Gentlemen of the Town of Boston, upon whose Duty and Attachment to the King's Government I can depend, will be a sufficient Strength to enable me to support the Magistrates of the Town of Boston (of whose Duty and Zeal for His Majesty's Service, I received an undoubted Mark, in their Message to me upon this Occasion, by Col. Hutchinson) the Sheriff, and inferior civil Officers, in discharging their respective Duties for the Maintenance of His Majesty's Government, and restoring the public Peace; and at the same Time, I would have you draw up Letters, to be sent with those Orders, to the several Colonels, purporting the Occasion of 'em, and my Dependance upon the Duty and Zeal of their respective Regiments for His Majesty's Service; and then transmit the Orders and Letters to me fairly wrote, to be sign'd, and immediately forwarded.

I would also have you take the first Opportunity to communicate this Letter to the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives, and let 'em know that I am greatly concerned at their being disturbed in the public Business, by this rebellious Riot and Tumult; that I desire they would proceed in it, and that I will concur with them in any Measures for His Majesty's Service and the Interest of the Province; and doubt not, from their known Zeal for both, of being enabled, with their Assistance, to set all Things right now, and prevent such Routs in the Town of Boston, and Breaches in His Majesty's Government, within the Province, for the future.—I shall be likewise glad of the Advice of the Gentlemen of the Council upon this Occasion, and of seeing them here for that Purpose, if they think His Majesty's Service requires it.

Inclos'd I send you Governor Knowles's Answer to the Letter which I sent him Yesterday, and read over to you first, and which I am sorry has not procur'd yet the Dismission of the Inhabitants of the Province, lately impress'd, and carried on board his Squadron, as also of many other Seamen belonging to outward bound Vessels; which I am satisfy'd he would have done instantly, had not the Outrages committed on his Officers, and the King's Government, prevented him; and I am sorry to hear that further Obstructions are laid in my Way, by the Mob's seizing and detaining Capt. Erskine, as also some petty Officers last Night in their Custody; but I have the Satisfaction to find, that my Answer to Mr. Knowles's Letter from hence, has prevented him from putting his Resolution in Execution, which, had I remain'd at Boston, nothing would have hinder'd.—I likewise receiv'd another Letter from him, between three and four o'Clock this Morning, with an Offer of Two Hundred Marines to reinforce the Castle, and that he would come with them in Person: But I instantly excus'd myself from accepting his Offer (as what must have cast a Reflection upon the Loyalty and Duty of the whole Province to his Majesty) by letting him know that I did not retire here for Safety of my Person, but only to shew a public Mark of my Resentment at the Behaviour of the Town of Boston upon this Occasion, and 'til I had collected a sufficient Force of the Country Militia to quell the Insurrection: and that I had not the least Apprehension of the Castle's being in Danger from any Mob: However, I found this Morning he had brought three of his Ships nearer to the Castle, and I hear designs to come nearer the next Tide: But as I shall dine on board of him To-day, I will endeavour to divert him from such Thoughts, and to influence him to discharge the Inhabitants, and as many others as I can to the End; but cannot promise Success from the present Temper I hear he is in at Capt. Erskine's being in the Mob's Possession, which I earnestly wish could be forthwith remedy'd. I have only to add, that notwithstanding I think the Soldiers of the Militia of the Town of Boston have been very tardy in their Duty on this Occasion, and behav'd very ill, I shall be concern'd at fixing a lasting Brand upon the Town for their Failure in it; and therefore, notwithstanding my before mentioned Orders (which yet I wish not have suspended) if they will obey the Orders they have receiv'd, by appearing forthwith under Arms, and exert themselves vigorously in dispersing the Mob, and securing the Ringleaders, and enforcing the Execution of the Civil Authority, so as that I may be sure of seeing myself in a Condition of supporting His Majesty's Government in the Town, and obtaining Satisfaction for the Indignities offered to it, and the rebellious Breaches of the Peace, without my calling in the Aid of the Country Regiments, I will yet give them an Opportunity of retrieving their own Honour, and my good Opinion of them, and preventing an infamous Reproach upon the Duty and Loyalty of the Town.

It is fit that all Grievances should be inquir'd into, and redressed, so far as it is in the Power of this Government to do it: But I am sure the People have suffer'd no Grievance from the Government on this Occasion.

I am, Sir,
Your most affured Friend and Servant,
W. SHIRLEY.

Copy examin'd, per *J. Willard*, Secr.

Castle-William, Nov. 20. 1747.

SIR,

I Received your Packet by Capt. Wiswow, and have myself forwarded the several Warrants and Letters to the Colonels.

The enclos'd Votes of the Two Houses gave me Pleasure, and I hope they will go far towards wiping off any Imputations upon the Government on Account of this extraordinary Affair; which, in my Opinion, they can't take too much Care to do.

I would not dictate to the Gentlemen of the Committee; but should be glad that they would consider that the rebellious Riot committed on Tuesday, was owing to the Neglect of Duty in the Militia of the Town of Boston, which if it had been attended to, would have prevented this infamous Insult upon the King's Person and his very Government, in all the three Branches of it, within this Province; and therefore if the Gentlemen do nothing to prevent this Neglect of Duty in the Militia of that Town upon the like Emergencies, they will not, in my Opinion, effectually provide for the Security of the King's Government; and if a Proclamation is not issued with the Advice of the Council, offering a proper Reward for the Discovery and apprehending of the chief Actors in

this Riot, can ſhall not appear to act with Zeal, or even in earneſt, on this Occaſion, which may have a very bad Influence upon the public Intereſt and Affairs of the Province.----Depend upon it, an Endeavour to huſh this Matter up will make it more ſcandalous, and tranſfer the Blame from one Town upon the whole Government.

I hear the Fury of the Mob ſubſided laſt Night: But I ſhall by no means think the King's Peace ſecur'd, or that the Militia of the Town of Boſton *have done the leaſt Part of their Duty, 'til I ſee a ſtrong military Watch kept for ſome Nights in the Town; and it is ſurprizing to me that they have not yet obeyed that Part of the Orders given 'em.*

I will look out the Warrant for apprizing the Maſſachuſetts *Frigate, but am now in the utmoſt haſte, as you may perceive by this illegible Scrawl.*

B. pleaſe to communicate what Part of this you think proper, to the Council and Committee; as alſo the incloſ'd Extract to the two Houſes; and be aſſured that I am with Truth and Eſteem,

Sir, Your moſt humble Servant,

W. SHIRLEY.

ON the 17th of *November*, being the Day on which the Riot began, a Committee of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives, was appointed to enquire into the Impreſs which had been made of the Inhabitants of the Province, and the Diſorders conſequent thereon in the Town of *Boſton*; and on the 19th of *November*, before the Committee had made a Report, the Houſe of Repreſentatives paſs'd the following Reſolves, and appointed a Committee, who on the ſame Day waited upon the Governor at *Caſtle-William*, with a Copy thereof, *viz.*

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, } *In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,* November 19. 1747.

Reſolved, That there has been, and ſtill continues, a tumultuous, riotous Aſſembling of armed Seamen, Servants, and others, in the Town of *Boſton*, tending to the Deſtruction of all Government and Order.

Reſolved, That there has been the moſt audacious Inſult offer'd by the aforeſaid riotous Aſſembly, to his Excellency the Governor, His Majeſty's Council, and many of the Members of this Houſe.

Reſolved, That it is incumbent on the civil and military Officers in the Province, to exert themſelves to the utmoſt, to diſcourage and ſuppreſs all ſuch tumultuous, riotous Proceedings whenſoever they may happen.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will ſtand by and ſupport, with their Lives and Eſtates, his Excellency the Governor, and the executive Part of the Government, in all Endeavours for this Purpoſe.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will exert themſelves by all Ways and Means poſſible, in redreſſing ſuch Grievances as His Majeſty's Subjects are and have been under, which may have been the Cauſe of the aforeſaid tumultuous, diſorderly Aſſembling together.

T. Hutchinſon, Speaker.

Alſo the ſame Day the following Votes were paſs'd by the Council, and concurr'd by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, *viz.*

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, } *In Council*, November 19. 1747.

THE Board taking into Conſideration the dangerous Inſurrection of Seamen and others, within the Town of Boſton, *who have in a moſt outrageous Manner inſulted his Excellency the Governor in the Province Houſe, and the whole General Court while ſitting in the Court Houſe, and done other Acts of Outrage and Violence; and apprehending that ſome proper Methods ſhould immediately be taken for ſuppreſſing the ſaid Inſurrection;*

Voted, That *Samuel Welles*, *John Chandler*, *Samuel Watts*, and *Andrew Oliver*, Eſqrs. with ſuch as the Honourable Houſe ſhall join, be a Committee to conſider what may be proper for this Court to do on this Exigency; and Report as ſoon as may be.

Sent down for Concurrence, *J. Willard*, Secry.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Nov. 19. 1747. Read and concurr'd; and Capt. *Patridge*, Major *White*, Mr. *Brewer*, Major *Lawrence*, and Mr. *Froſt*, are joined in the Affair.

T. Hutchinſon, Speaker.

Copy examined, *per J. Willard*, Secr.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, } *In Council*, November 19. 1747.

WHEREAS this Board are informed that Capt. Erſkine, *of His Majeſty's Ship* Canterbury, *is under Confinement at the Houſe of Col.* Brinley *at* Roxbury, *upon his Parole given to divers People unknown.*

Ordered, That the ſaid Capt. *Erſkine*, and all other Officers belonging to the Squadron under the Command of Commodore *Knowles*, reſtrained as aforeſaid, be forthwith ſet at Liberty, and proceed by this Government, that ſo they may return to their reſpective Stations.

Sent down for Concurrence,

J. Willard, Secr.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Nov. 19. 1747. Read and Concurr'd. *T. Hutchinſon*, Speaker.

Copy examined, *per J. Willard*, Secr.

And on the ſame Day at Night a ſtrong military Watch was kept in the Town, and the Riot ſuppreſs'd.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, *duly qualified, and lawfully warned in public Town-Meeting, aſſembled on* Friday *the Twentieth Day of* November, Anno Dom. 1747.

IT being repreſented that the Town had been charg'd, or the Generality of the Inhabitants, with abetting or encouraging the late tumultuous riotous Aſſembly, which inſulted his Excellency the Governor and the other Branches of the Legiſlature, and committed many other heinous Offences;

Reſolved, as the unanimous Opinion of the Town in this large Meeting of the Inhabitants, That the ſaid riotous tumultuous Aſſembly, conſiſted of foreign Seamen, Servants, Negroes, and other Perſons of mean and vile Condition, That this Town have the utmoſt Abhorrence of all ſuch illegal and criminal Proceedings, and will to their utmoſt diſcountenance and ſuppreſs the ſame, and will at the ſame Time encourage by all Ways and Means whatſoever, the ſaid Inhabitants, in making a regular orderly Application to the proper Powers for redreſſing all and every Grievance which the Town is under, from the Impreſſing of their Inhabitants on board His Majeſty's Ships of War, and which may have occaſion'd the ſaid tumultuous diſorderly Proceeding.

Alſo unanimouſly Voted, That the Town-Clerk prepare a fair Copy of this Vote or Reſolution of the Town, and that the Hon. *Edward Hutchinſon*, Eſq; the Moderator of this Meeting, and the Select Men of the Town, be, and hereby are appointed a Committee to wait upon his Excellency Governor SHIRLEY, the Honourable His Majeſty's Council, and Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, and in the Name of the Town preſent them with the ſame.

Atteſt,

Ezek. Goldthwait, Town-Clerk.

HAGUE, September 10. *O. S.*

OUR lords the ſtates of the province opened yeſterday the ordinary ſeſſions of their aſſembly, at which the moſt ſerene ſtadtholder aſſiſted, as well as this day. All that we know of the ſtate of affairs at Bergen-op-Zoom, is, that the enemy has attempted nothing new, that they have plundered the city, and that all poſſible precaution is taken at Steenbergen and Breda, to hinder their penetrating farther; the ſame is done at Tholen.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira, dated December 5.

The Deal Caſtle man of war arrived here about ten Days ago, with advice that Admiral Boſcawen was to follow ſoon, and touch here with ten men of war (6 of the line) and ten or twelve Indiamen, bound to India. They carry a train of artillery, and 1500 ſoldiers, and will doubtleſs drive the French out of India where, by the laſt advice, Admiral Griffin had rais'd the ſiege of St. David's, and was gone to beſiege Pondicherry, the principal ſettlement of the French.

By the ſame way, we have advice, that the Lime man of war, of 20 guns, is founder'd in the bay of Biſcay, and but 20 of her men ſaved, by a French merchantmen. The ſame gale of wind carried away all the Suffolk's maſts, a 70 gun ſhip, but ſhe is ſince got ſafe into Portſmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

From Barbados there is Advice, that of the eighteen Martinico Men lately ſent in there by the Men of War and Privateers, ſix of them were taken by Capt. Frankland in the Dragon.

ANNAPOLIS.

About three Weeks ago, a Schooner loaded with Iron, going from *Patapſco* to *Weſt River*, was forced, by the Violence of the Wind, over to the Eaſtern Shore, and ſtruck near *Seven Points*, in about 4 or 5 Feet Water, where ſhe ſoon bilg'd. The People on board her, being one white Man and two Negroes, got on the Quarter Deck; but the Water beating over them, and the Weather extream cold, the two Negroes periſh'd there by in one another's Arms; which the white Man perceiving, jump'd overboard, and waded towards the Shore, where he was met by ſome People, and taken up, but almoſt dead.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's *County, near* Porto-Bello;

A TRACT of Land (taken up by, and patented for *Patrick Forrist*, and called *Patrick's Lodge*) lying on Back River, in *Baltimore* County, and joining to the Tract of Land Mr. *Thomas Franklin* now lives on.

Whoever inclines to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to

FRANCES FORRIST.

RUN away on Sunday the first of this Instant *February*, from the Ship *Lamia*, now lying in the Eastern Branch of *Potowmack*, two Seamen; one named *Nicholas Bradley*, of a swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well made: Had on, a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a Pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named *John Curtis*, alias *Ragged Head*, a slender Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-fretten. Had on a blue Jacket and brown Wig, the rest of his Apparel uncertain.

Whoever takes up *Nicholas Bradley*, and commits him to Goal (as he run away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Currency Reward; and for *John Curtis*, on Delivery of him to said Ship, FOUR POUNDS Currency Reward; paid by Doctor *Rest*, at *Bladensburg*, or

WILLIAM GRACIE.

Annapolis, February 3. 1748.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary-keeping, to *John Runsberg*, at next *August* Court; hereby desires all persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debts, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be sued for the same.

MARY FRAZER.

BOSTON, December 5, 1747.

WHEREAS, Six Sets of Bills of Exchange, consisting of Four Bills each, dated at Boston, *on several Days in* November *last, all Signed,*

W. SHIRLEY. CHA: KNOWLES.

and drawn upon the Right Honourable the Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Forces; viz. Three Sets for 500 l. *Sterling each; Two for* 300 l. *Sterling each; and one for* 400 l. *Sterling; all payable at Thirty Days sight; with a Blank left in each of 'em, for the Person's Name, to whom, or Order, they should be made payable; and drawn for the Payment of sundry Charges therein mentioned to be incurred, on Account of sending a Reinforcement, now raising, to his Majesty's Garrison at* Annapolis Royal, *in* Nova Scotia: *All which Bills were wrote upon single half Sheets of Demy Paper, in a small Round Hand, were lost or stolen from Governor* Shirley, *between the first Day of this Instant and the Date hereof.*

These are to warn all Persons, to whom the same, or any of them, may be offered to Sale, or to be negotiated, with the aforesaid Blanks fill'd up in 'em, that with Respect to the Names inserted in the said Blanks, they are forged Bills, and to caution 'em against purchasing, or endeavouring to negotiate the same; and to inform 'em, that the Payment of 'em will be stopp'd at the Pay Master General's Office: As also, to desire any Persons, to whom the said Bills, or any of them, may be offered, to stop the same in their Hands, and to give Notice thereof to the said Governor Shirley, at Boston, *who will thankfully pay all Charges arising thereupon, and make a reasonable Satisfaction to the Person who shall stop the same, for his Trouble therein; the said Bills being of no Value to any Person under their present Circumstances.*

W. SHIRLEY.

January 26, 1748.

NOtice is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. *Comfort Dorsey*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceased, to come immediately, and pay their respective Debts; otherwise, they may expect to be dealt with according to Law.

Likewise, all Persons that have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, legally proved, that they may be adjusted by

JOHN HAMMOND DORSEY, Executor.

Just published, Price 6 *d.*

THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS of the Assembly, at their Convention in *December* last; to be sold by the Printer hereof.

To be SOLD by Public Sale, at Mrs. Marriot's, *in the City of* ANNAPOLIS,

ON Wednesday the 9th Day of *March* next, A very valuable Tract of Land called the *Forest*, containing 1800 Acres, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Head of *Patapsco* River, and known by the Name of *Taylor's Manor*; it is exceedingly well Timber'd, and several rich Mines of Iron Ore thereon, convenient to the said River.

The Sale will begin at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

To be sold for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money;

A LIKELY young Negro Wench, fit for Country Business. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printer hereof.

ANY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the ENGLISH TONGUE, may meet with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in *Talbot* County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAINE.

RUN away, the 13th of *January*, from on board the Snow *Thomas, Edward Ogle* Commander, now lying in *Severn*, one *George Keppie*, a Carpenter, about 25 Years of Age, of a swarthy Complexion, born in *North-Britain*, and speaks very broad. Had on when he went away, a blue Jacket, and a Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever apprehends him, and secures him in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to the said *Ogle*, or brings him to the said Ship, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

EDWARD OGLE.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Duke of CUMBERLAND *in* Annapolis,

VERY good Raisins of the Sun, English Beer in Barrels, fine white Bisket in ditto, Melasses, Turpentine, Bar-Iron, Carpenter's Tools, Large Spying-Glasses: And a very true *Billiard-Table* with good Tacks and Balls.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

WHEREAS several Persons who employed me in their Business (as a Lawyer) lodged their Writings in my Hands; and the Causes wherein such Writings could have been of any Use, being determined; I hereby request those concerned, to send for their Writings, lest any Misfortune should happen by Fire, or otherwise, which may destroy them.

D. DULANY.

Just Published,

(And to be sold by the Printer hereof, at the usual Price of Three Pence *for each Day's Proceeding)*

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Assembly, in *May, June*, and *July* past.

To be sold by the Subscriber, for the Benefit of the Estate of Thomas Gassaway, *deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or current Money;*

A TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of *Patuxent* River, called *Hammond and Geist*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,
Son of THOMAS.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof,

POOR *RICHARD's* ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD, 1748.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given

THAT the Justices of *Anne-Arundel* County, will, at the County Court, to be held at *Annapolis*, the second Tuesday of *March* next, agree with any Person capable, for the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed per Order,
JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.